BONDS.

A DEFECT IN THE LODGE MEASURE REMEDIED.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES REQUIRED TO TAKE BACK REJECTED DEPENDENT RELA-

TIVES-THE EDUCATIONAL TEST MODI-

FIED-FINAL VOTE IN THE SENATE FORTY-FIVE TO TWENTY-EIGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 17.-The Lodge Immigration bill, so called, which proposes to subject to a test of literacy all alien laborers seeking admission to this country, passed the Senate this afternoon by a vote of 45 to 28. Early in December an agreement had been reached to take a vote on the Immigration bill this afternoon at 3 o'clock, but, owing to the interruptions caused by the long recess and the subsequent secret debates on the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty, little time has recently been given in the Senate to argument for or against the projected literacy test. The bill was accordingly disposed of with what seemed rather scant and peremptory discussion of the problems of immigration and naturalization, along whose edges the legisla-

tion passed to-day somewhat hesitatingly skirts. As it came from the Immigration Committee of the Senate, the Lodge bill subjected aliens entering this country to the double test of reading and writing in the English language or some other language, the Constitution of the United States being named as the unoffending instrument to be practised on by applicants for the right of entry. At least twenty-five words from the Constitution, chosen at random, were to be read and afterward written out by the immigrant, and failure to qualify on either reading or writing was to entail the return of the delinquent at the expense of the steamship or transportation company which brought him here. Any person over fifty years old, the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over twenty-one years old and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent, was to be admitted without examination, as were also children of a qualified immigrant under sixteen years old. No provision was made in the bill for the return of the parent, grandparent or minor children of a rejected applicant for admission, and this defect was remedled to-day by the acceptance of an amendment framed by Mr. Spooner, which requires the transportation companies to take back not only the immigrant himself, but the dependent relatives he has brought with him.

Mr. Spooner also secured an important modification of the test of literacy to be applied-the immigrant being allowed to read or write the twenty-five words instead of both reading and then writing them. This amendment was opposed by Mr. Lodge and Mr. Chandler, but won by a vote of 36 to 28. Mr. Caffery tried to have the age at which the test was to apply raised from sixteen to twenty-one, but this proposition was rejected by a vote of 32 to 22.

Of the twenty-eight votes cast against the measure, twenty-five were given by Democratic Senators, who were joined by three Populists-Messrs, Allen, of Nebraska; Heitfeld, of Idaho, and Stewart, of Nevada. Two Populists-Kyle, of South Dakota, and Harris, of Kansas; four Silverites-Mantle, of Montana; Cannon, of Utah; Teller, of Colorado, and Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and one Democrat-Tillman, of South Carolins-united with the Republicans in supporting the bill.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. PASSAGE OF THE IMMIGRATION BILL-MR.

Washington, Jan. 17.-in anticipation of 'n interesting session of the Senate to-day all the gal-leries were well filled some time before the Senate convened. Mrs. Wolcott, wife of Senator E. O. Wolcott, chairman of the Bimetallic Commission who was to deliver a speech on the work of the Commission, was in the diplomatic gallery with a party of friends. Many women from the various foreign legations were also in the diplomatic gal-

Mr. Hanna, who has just been elected Senator from Ohio, appeared on the floor for the first time since his election. He was cordially greeted by his ues on both sides of the chamber. His coming to Washington was unexpected, as it had been announced that he would remain in Cleveland for several days to rest.

Chaplain Milburn, in his prayer, made touching references to the death of Major Benjamin Butter-worth, Commissioner of Patents, and to that of Logan Carlisle, son of the late Secretary of the

MR. HANNA TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) announced that the Legto be Senator from Ohio for the remainder of Mr. Sherman's term of six years, ending March 4 1850. He presented Mr. Hanna's credentials, and they were read. As there was no objection to the administration of the oath of office, Mr. Foraker escorted Mr. Hanna to the Vice-President's desk. As the two Senators passed down the main aisle of the Senate there was a murmur in the galleries two distinguished Ohioans. Mr. Hanna appeared to be in first-rate health. The oath of office was administered by the Vice-President, and Mr. Hanna's response was distinctly audible to all. Many Senahastened to extend their congratulations to Mr. Hanna after the administration of the oath.

strances of 512 Roman Catholic societies of the United States, representing more than fifty thousand members, offered by Mr. Murphy (Dem., N. Y.) against the enactment of the pending Immigra-

Mr. Foraker, for the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported from the committee a substitute for a relating to the Pacific ratiroads, and asked for its immediate consideration. Objection was made, and the report went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), of the Appropriations Committee, reported the Urgent Deficiency bill passed last week by the House, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow at the close of the rou-

HAWAII AND JAPAN.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) presented copies of two treaties between Hawaii and Japan, and asked that they be printed as a document, as they would be valuable material for the consideration of the Senate in connection with matters now before it.

Mr Harris (Pop., Kan.) presented a resolution, for which he requested immediate consideration, asking the Secretary of the Treasury why since 185 he had omitted from his statement an item of something more than \$11,00,000 interest due the United States from the Pacific railroads. Objectlos was made by Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.), and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) oblained the Senate's consent to print as a document a letter written by Major-General John M. Schofield, concerning the military importance to the United States of the

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

German American Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - ONE MILLION DOLLARS. JANUARY 1st, 1898.

Bonds and Stocks Owned by the Company.

Due. Value. Par Value.

Market

20,000	L & Nush. & Moh. & Mont. Joint. 4% p.c. Louisville & Nastiville R. R. Gonnani 6 p.c. Min. & St. L. R. R. (lown Ext.) lat 7 p.c. Montana Central R. R. First 6 per cent. Mil. & St. Final Ry. C. & M. lat 7 p.c. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 4 p.c. Con. (1903) Deh. Cert's Nach., Chat. & St. Louis R.R. First 5 p.c	1945 1980 1909 1987 1903 1908 1928	101,000 28,250 12,000 29,000 54,800 27,600 24,500	50,000 40,000 16,575 70,000 30,000 70,000 \$5,590,209	National Bank of Commerce, 500 shares. Fourth National Bank, 400 shares	\$6,5	103, 500 72, 000 18, 564 119, 000 58, 500 238, 000
20,000	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Gonzani 6 p.c. Min. & St. L. R. R. (Iowa Brt.) let 7 p.c. Montana Central R. R. First 6 per cent. Mil. & St. Faul Ry. C. & M. let 7 p.c. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. & p.c. Con. (1993) Deb. Cert's.	1980 1909 1587 1903	28, 250 12, 000 29, 000 54, 600 27, 600	50,000 40,000 16,575 70,000 30,000 70,000	National Bank of Commerce, 500 shares. Fourth National Bank, 400 shares German American Bank, 22i shares Consolidated Gas Company, 700 shares New York Mutual Gas Light Co., 300 shs Standard Oli Trust, 700 shares	***	103, 500 72, 000 18, 564 119, 000 88, 500 288, 000
	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Gonami 6 p.c. Min. & St. L. R. R. (Iowa Brt.) let 7 p.c. Montana Central R. R. First 6 per cent. Mil. & St. Faul Ry. C. & M. let 7 p.c.	1980 1909 1987	28, 250 12,000 29,000	50,000 40,000 16,575 70,000 30,000	National Bank of Commerce, 500 shares. Fourth National Bank, 400 shares German American Bank, 22i shares Consolidated Gas Company, 700 shares New York Mutual Gas Light Co., 200 shs		103,50 72,00 18,56 119,00 88,50
	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Gonami 6 p.c. Min. & St. L. R. R. (Iowa Brt.) let 7 p.c. Montana Central R. R. First 6 per cent. Mil. & St. Faul Ry. C. & M. let 7 p.c.	1980 1909 1987	28, 250 12,000 29,000	50,000 40,000 16,578 70,000	National Bank of Commerce, 500 shares. Fourth National Bank, 400 shares German American Bank, 22i shares Consolidated Gas Company, 700 shares		103,50 72,00 18,56 119,00
40,000	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Gonemi 6 p.c. Min. & St. L. R.R. (Iowa Brt.) let 7 p.c.	1930 1909	28, 250 12,000	50,000 40,000 16,575	National Bank of Commerce, 500 shares. Fourth National Bank, 400 shares German American Bank, 22i shares		103,50 72,00 18,56
26,000	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Gonezal 6 p.c.	1990	28, 250	50,000 40,000	National Bank of Commerce, 500 shares. Fourth National Bank, 400 shares		103,50 72,00
10,000				50,000	National Bank of Commerce, 500 shares.		103,50
25,000	L & Nuch & Mob. & Most Joint 4% p.c.	1945	101,000	NEET LEED			545707 (22
100,000				36,700	Central National Bank, 367 shares		60,55
26,000	Little Miami E. R. First 5 per cent	1912	25,750	10,000	American Exchange National Bank, 100 she		17,00
25,000	Lexington Ave & Pavonia F. Pires 5 p.c.	1998	29,600	30,000	St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R., 300 sheres.		36,00
25,000	Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. First 6 p.c.	1911	29,500	50,000	Rensselser & Saratoga R. R., 500 shares.		85,00
120,000	Erie R. R. First Con. 7 per cent	1930	168,000	127,500	Pennsylvania R. R., 2,550 shares		144,07
	Div.) First 4 per cent	1990	45,000	20,000	N. L. Lack & Western R. R., 20 shares		28,60
80,000	C., C. C. & St. Louis R. R. (St. Louis			49,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 490 shares		88, 20
25,000	Columbus & Ninth Ava. R.R. Pirst 5 p.c.	1993	29,000	131,650	New York & Harlem R. R., 2,633 shares .		408, 11
25,000	Col, Hock Val & Tol Ry. First 5 p a	1931	15,750	60,000	Morris & Essex R. R., 1,200 shares		96,00
16,000	Central Pacific R. R. First 5 per cent	1900	15,680	26,000	Detroit, Hills. & S. West. R.R., 200 shrs.		19,00
2,000	Central Pacific R. R. First 5 per cent	1898	1,960	65,000	Chicago & N. W. R. R. Preferred, 650 shares.		104 6
27,000	Central Pacific R. R. First 5 per cent	1901	26,460	100,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P. R. R. Preferred, 1,000 shs.		141,0
25,000	Chi. & East Illinois R. R. lat Con. 6 p.c.	1934	31,500	30,000	Cayuga & Susquebanna R. R., 1,000 shares		45,00
100,000	Chi., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Chi. and Ja. 5 p.c.	1905	102,000	40,000	Cleve., Cla., C. & St. L. R. R. Pref., 400 shs.		28,00
20,000	Chicago & N. W. Ry. S. Fd. Deb 5 p. c.	1909	30,900	10,000	Albany & Susquebanna R. R., 100 shares.		18,00
88,000	Chicago & N.W. Ry. S. Pd. Deb & p. c.	1933	61, 600		31 Ocha,		
29,000	Chicago & N. W. Ry. Sink's Fund 6 p. c.	1929	48, 290		STOCKS.		
69,000	Chicago & N. W. Ry. Sink's Fund 5 p. c.	1929	74,520				000000
10,000		1910	11,400	26,000	Standard Gas Light Co. 5 per cent	1930	27,7
80,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. C. & P. W. Sp. c.	1921	33,300	50,000	Maryland Steel Company 5 per cent	1922	81,5
60,000		1919	64,800	25,000	Western Union Telegraph Co. 5 per cent.	1938	26,0
80,000		1908	39,900	051555	Newark, N. J., 5 per cent	1902	9
15,000		1987	16,500	1,000	Underwriters' Protective Association, of		
50,000		1987	55,000	25,000	Edison Electric IIL Co. of N. Y. let 5 p. c.	1995	27.5
100,000		1934	103,000	25,000	Edison Electric III. Ca of N. Y. lat 5 p.c.	1910	27,0
80,000		1917	63,000	25,000	Troy (N. Y.) City Railway Co. 5 a c	1942	25,7
20,000		1995	17, 200	50,000	34th St. Crosstown Ry. 5 per cent	1996	55,5
75,000		1906	84,750	36,000	Metropolium Street Railway 5 per ceut.	1997	38,5
	Portland, Ore., Water 5 per cent	1917	56,500	25,000	Minneapolis L. & M. Street Railway 5 p.c.	1919	20,7
100,000	Control of the Contro	1918	105,000	25,000	Allegheny Street Railway 5 per cent	1920	36,7
50,000		1936	50,500	35,000	West Shore Ry. Co. 1st Guar. 4 p. c. reg.	2361	36,0
100,000		1986	106,000	30,000	Syracuse, Bingham & N. Y. Ry. 1st 7 p.c.	1906	10071070
75,000		1909	73, 500	25,000	St.P., Min. & M. Ry. (Mont Ext.) let 4 p.c.	1987	22,
115, 284	The state of the s	1908	112,979	71,000	St. Paul, M. & M. Ry. lat Con. 6 per. ct.	1933	86,
50,000		1927	53,560	43,000	Pennsylvania Co. Coupon 4% per cent	1921	46,
200,000		1920	194,000	37,000	Fennsylvania Co. Registered 4% per cent.	1921	39,
50,000		1904	50,500	45,000	N. T., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. First & p.c.	1904	106,
512,500		1907	87,750 502,250	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	N. Y. Cent & H. R. R. R. Deb. 5 per cent	1948	26,
75,000		1926	1,051,875		N.Y., Sos & West, R.R. Term'l 1st 5 p.c.	1987	34.
825,000	United States Registered & per cent	1907	\$168,000		N. I., Lackswanns & West R. R. lat 6 p.c.	1921	\$132,

0	10	en 894 600
	14	•1,004,000
I	12	\$7,834,699

C. F. ACKERMANN, P. J. ALLEN. ERNEST L ALLEN, AUSTIN P. BALDWIN. JOSEPH H. CHOATE

Par Value.

DIRECTORS. LOUIS F. DOMMERICH. GUSTAV H. GOSSLER, CHARLES A. HOYT. WOODBURY LANGDON, LOWELL LINCOLN.

CHARLES MALL CHARLES PFIZER, LOUIS SCHREIBER, CHARLES & SMITH ADOLPH A. STROEN, WILLIAM WOOD.

GEORGE W. SMITH HENRY C. WARD, HUGO WESENDONCK ALFRED & WHITNEY. LOUIS WINDMULLER

LOUIS F. DOMMERICH. Vice-President. ROBERT L KLUM, Assistant Secretary.

Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection 494.981 10

Real Estate owned by the Company

Accrued Interest, not included in Market Value...

cans on Bond and Mortgage............ 58,000 00

WILLIAM N. KREMER, Secretary. EDWIN M. CRAGIN, Assistant Secretary.

Reserve for all other Claims 251,395 50

10,981 06 SURPLUS BEYOND ALL LIABILITIES 8,678,999 38

what authority the Commissioner of Pensions re-fuses to pass on applications for increases of pensions until twelve months shall have elapsed since the last allowance was made.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), chairman of the Pension Committee, objected to immediate consideration of the resolution, and it went over until

to-morrow.

At 12:50 o'clock Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.), chairman of the Binetallic Commission, was recognized for a speech on the work of the Commission. By this time the galleries and the floor were crowded. Mr. Wolcott was in fine voice, and spake with only occasional references to his manuscript, which had before him. He received the closest attention from his auditors, among whom were many members of the Hunse.

ers of the House. (Mr. Wolcott's speech will be found in another (Mr. Wolcott's speech will be found in another part of this paper.)

Mr. Wolcott spoke for an hour and fifteen minutes. As he sat down there was a burst of applicate throughout the chamber, and for several minutes he was surrounded by his colleagues, who desired to congratulate him.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), desiring to speak on the resolution which had been the basis of Mr. Wolcott's remarks, asked that the resolution be read.

IMMIGRATION BILL TAKEN UP.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) demanded the regular order, which was the Immigration bill, and as he was sustained in his demand by the Vice-President, Mr. Allen said that as he had the floor he would speak on that bill.

dent, Mr. Allen said that as be had the floor he would speak on that bill.

Mr. Lodge, although in charge of the Immigration measure, was obliged to yield.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) announced that he would he compelled to leave the chamber, and requested Mr. Allen to yield a few minutes to him for some remarks on the bill. The request was granted.

Mr. Hoar spoke in favor of the bill. He referred to the defeat of the Federal Election bill, known as the "Force bill." and said those who had described their associates at that time in order to serve their own ends had made the present measure necessary, as the immigration bill was, in effect, a suffrage bill. He had received many remonstrances, and they came from the very men who had compelled this action.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) said he, too, had received remonstrances, some of them in the envelopes of steamship companies, which clearly showed their selfah purpose. While supporting the general character of the bill he pointed out a feature which, he said, was indefensible—that requiring an immigrant both to read and write portions of the United States Constitution. He had known men to rise to eminence in this country who could read, but could not spell, punctuate and write with accuracy. He would not vote to turn from our Mr. Alien (Pop., Neb.) presented and asked for read, but could not spell, punctuate and write with the immediate consideration of a resolution direct-accuracy. He would not vote to turn from our

shores any man who can read in some language our laws and our history. Rather than support the provision requiring the immigrant to write as well as to read, he would be compelled to vote against the bill.

MR. LODGE'S SPEECH.

At the close of Mr. Spooner's remarks, an agree ment having been reached by the Wisconein Senthat Mr. Spooner should draft an amendment pro viding that steamship companies should take back to Europe the wife and children of an immigrant who had failed to meet the requirements of the proposed law, Mr. Lodge speke briefly in support of the measure. He said that the bill contained some modifications of the measure as rassed by the Senate in the last Congress, the Corliss amendment relative to the passage to and fro between canada and the United States of laborers being dropped. The Massachusetts Senator declared that the opposition to the bill had been stimulated by the German steamship companies, which would suffer by its passage. They had aroused the opposition to the measure and had been aided materially by the Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, who had himself been a citizen of this country for scarcely seven years.

Mr. Lodge read a letter which had been written by the Deputy Commissioner, and then said: "I never differ in opinion from any man on account of creed or race, but this appeal to race prejudice is as bad as any Know-Nothingism. We are all Americans here and ought to have done with such appeals as this to prejudice and easte." Mr. Lodge closed with a strong appeal for the passage of the measure.

The amendment offered by Mr. Spooner was then adopted by 42 ayes and 22 noes.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) offered an amendment increasing the age of immigrants affected by the bill from sixteen to twenty-one years. The amendment was lost by 28 eyes to 36 noes.

Mr. Kyle (Ind., S. D.) offered an amerdment providing that any immigrant convicted within a year of his landing in this country of a felony or other violation of law shall be returned to the country from which he came. The amendment was lost without a division.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

The bill was then placed on its passage and passed by a vote of 45 to 28, the detailed vote being

as follows:

Ayes-Messrs, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Davis, Eikins, Pairbanks, Foreker, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mantie, Mason, Morrill, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Piatt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Warren, Wetmere, Wilson and Wolcott-48.

Noes-Messra, Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Gorman, Hettifeld, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, McEnery, Mailory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Meney, Morgan, Murphy, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Turple, Walthall and White-28.

After the Immigration bill had been disposed of,

White—28.
After the Immigration bill had been disposed of, the Senate devoted some time to the consideration of bills on the calendar. Among the measures considered was one called up by Mr. Hansbrough (Rop. N. D.) amending Section 2.34 of the Revised Statutes so that registers of land offices and

established by law shall be liable under their bonds for all moneys received by them for the sale of for all moneys received by them for the sale of Indian lands. Mr. Hamilton, and the sale of Indian lands. Mr. Hamilton, and the present law receivers of public moneys are not responsible under their bonds for any money which came to them from the sale of Indian lands. The bill was passed.

A bill authorizing the Muskogee Coal and Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory and for other purposes was passed on motion of Mr. Baker (Rep., Kan.).

TO CALL UP THE CENSUS BILL

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.), chairman of the Census Committee, gave netice that after the disposition to-morrow of the Urgent Deficiency bill he should insist upon the consideration of the unfinished business, which is the measure providing for the appointment of a director and thirty-one other em-ployes of the twelfth and subsequent consuses. Mr. Carter said that the committee felt the measceive prompt consideration.

Mr. Allison (Rep. Iowa), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, desired it to be understood that the appropriation bills, which, under the Senate procedure, have the right of way over other legislation, would be pressed by his committee, and that the Pension Appropriation bill, now on the calendar, would be called up probably on Wednesday.

\$7,834,699 12

lay.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) expressed surprise that he appropriation bills should be advanced so early in the session, and suggested that an arrangement of made whereby notice of the calling up of the oills should be given in advance by the Appropria-

bills should be given in advance by the Appropriations Committee.

In response to an inquiry from Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) Mr. Carter said he had no desire to endeavor to displace the consideration of the Hawailan annexation treaty in executive session, but he thought the census measure ought to be passed premptly.

Bills were passed providing for an American register for the steamer Navahoe, and to amend Section 4.40 of the Revised Statutes authorizing the licensing of mates on river and ocean steamers. The joint resolution providing for participation by the United States in the fisheries exposition, to be held this year in Bergen, Norway, which had been passed by the House with an amendment providing that the Commissioner of the United States should have a salary of \$2.500, was called up by Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.). The amendment of the House was agreed to, and the resolution passed.

passed The Senate then, at 4:45 p. m., on motion of Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.), went into executive session, and at 5 p. m. adjourned.

THE ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

AN ATTACK ON THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION MADE BY MR. M'CLELLAN.

Washington, Jan. 17.-This was District of Columbia Day in the House, but only three bills of local importance were passed. The remainder of the session was devoted to further consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. The debate was notable for a vigorous speech by Mr. McClellan, of New-York, a son of General George B. McClellan, New York, a son of General George B. McClellan, attacking the present Army organization as obsolete and inefficient. He asserted that this country was wofully unprepared for war, should a crisis come, and contended for modern methods in organization, equipment and supplies, which would enable the United States to meet an emergency.

Mr. Lewis, of Washington, made a speech in denunciation of trusts, which he declared were threatening the liberties of the country. The consideration of the Army bill was not completed.

BUTTERWORTH'S FUNERAL TO-MORROW. Washington, Jan. 17.-The body of Benjamin Butterworth will arrive here to-morrow or next day.

Private funeral services will be held at his house, probably on Wednesday afternoon. The body will be placed in a vault here temporarily.

for the office of Commissioner of Patents when Benjamin Butterworth was appointed, will make another attempt to secure the post now that it is made vacant through the sad death of Mr. Buttermade vacant through the sad death of Mr. Butter-worth. Mr. Duell was in the city yesterday and called at Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said: "I certainly will do nothing about pressing my candidacy upon the President until some time has passed. I was a candidate before Mr. Butterworth was named, and now it is possible that the President may name me, since the post has been made vacant in this unfortunate manner. I will communicate with Senator Platt at once and consult with him as to what it is best to do."

DAWES COMMISSION SALARIES RESTORED. Washington, Jan. 17.-The House Committee on

Indian Affairs to-day restored the salaries of the Indian Appropriation bill, but refused to put the number of Commissioners back to five from the three provided for in the reduction. The bill will be reported this week.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S ARRIVAL. HE IS RECEIVED AT SAN FRANCISCO

WITHOUT CEREMONY.

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THE OBJECT OF HIS VISIT -NOT TO MAKE ARGUMENTS OR DO LOBBY-

ING-INTEREST FELT IN HAWAII IN HIS RECEPTION AT WASHINGTON

San Francisco, Jan. 17 .- When President Dole of Hawaii landed from the steamship Peru this morning he was not received with any special ceremony. The Peru arrived shortly after 8 o'clock last night, and as the quarantine regulations were not waived in favor of the visiting President he remained on board all night. When the steamer was docked this morning President Dole was greeted by the Hawaiian Consul and a few friends, but there were no representatives of the United States Government formally to welcome him. The customs officials passed

It was 11:30 o'clock before President Dole and his family arrived at the Occidental Hotel. Mr. Dole promptly received a delegation of newspaper men who were waiting to see him,

Inspection



SANFORD B. DOLE.

and spoke freely of his mission here. He said: "I do not come to the United States to work MINERS THINK THEY HAVE BEEN FORGOTTENfor annexation. I am merely on a friendly visit to this country and its President. I expect to remain in San Francisco three or four days, after which I will start direct for Washington and will there call upon President McKinley. It was thought best by the Hawailan Government that during the consideration of the annexation treaty I would better be in Washington and advise the Hawalian Legation on certain matters. It is not my intention to make any argument or do any lobbying for annexation. Of course, if I am called upon by the United States Government to give any information I will readily do so. THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

"I am also interested in the form of government to be adopted for Hawaii in case of annexation. The treaty provides for the appointment of a committee to investigate and decide on the form of government for Hawaii. Pending a report of the committee Hawaii will probably be regarded as a Territory, and President McKinley will appoint a Governor. Certain changes will have to be made at once in the present form of government for the island, and I might be able to advise the Hawaiian Legation as to these changes.

"I think the seatiment of the people of the island is more than ever in favor of annexation. To be sure, there are some natives who are indifferent and others who are opposed to annexation, but no one really knows just how

after dark, no salute was fired by any of the forts around the bay. The interest in President Dole's visit felt in Hawaii is evidenced by the following letter from the Associated Press correspondent at Honolulu:

pany the party as far as San Francisco, and will remain in that city until the return of the President President Dole will remain two days in San Francisco, communicating with the Hawallan Legation at Washington in the mean and towns in Canada. time. If the Hawaiian annexation question has not been settled by Congress, the Presidential party will proceed to the capital at once; if, on the other hand, the treaty has been passed or action on the same deferred indefinitely, then it is more than probable that President Dole will not journey to Washington, but, instead, will

take the first boat to Honolulu. "There is much speculation here as to the manner in which President McKinley will receive the visit of Hawaii's Chief Executive. When the late King Kalakaua went to Washington there was ample advance notice of his programme. This gave sufficient time to make omplete preparations for the reception and entertainment of the monarch President Dole will touch the California shore forty-eight hours after the announcement of his coming. His after the announcement of his coming. His visit differs in about every feature from that of Kalakaua.

A QUESTION OF RETURNING CALLS. "W. N. Armstrong, who accompanied King Kalakaua to Washington, states that the President does not return calls. This is, of course, for the excellent and clear reason that there has not been at Washington at any time, as a resident or visitor, a peer of the occupant of the White House. On this occasion, however, the President of the United States will depart from the common custom, or rather from the ordinary routine of his official life. Etiquette

ordinary routine of his official life. Etiquette requires that President McKinley shall as soon as convenient return the call of President Dole. "In the preliminaries necessary to the meeting of the two heads of nations, the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, F. M. Hatch, will first communicate with Secretary Sherman, who in turn will notify to President McKinley that President Dole will soon call at the White House. The details of the presentation will be arranged, and will have been communicated by

President Dole will soon call at the White House. The details of the presentation will be arranged, and will have been communicated by Secretary Sherman to Minister Hatch.

"When President Dole goes off to a foreign ship in this port he is honored with a salute of twenty-one guns and the yards are manned. There can only be conjecture as to what ceremony will attend the greeting of President Dole on his arrival at the White House. If the European custom is followed he will be met at his carriage by President McKinley.

"Minister Hatch, at the official reception, will present President Dole to Secretary Sherman, who will in turn present the visitor to President McKinley. The welcome to the White House may include a military display and it may be quiet and democratic; it all depends on the programme as prepared by Secretary Sherman and President McKinley."

President Dole is accompanied by Major Iaukea, of his personal staff; Colonel Fisher, of the Hawaiian Army, and Dr May, his physician.

of the Hawalian Army, and Dr May, his physician.

For several months there has been a conflict of authority between Dr. M. J. Rosenau, surgeon in command of the National quarantine station on Angel Island, and Dr. W. P. Chalmers, civic quarantine officer. The supremacy of the Federal officer has been sustained, although not conceded by the civic official.

At 11 o'clock last night Dr. Chalmers started in a tug for the Peru with the idea of inspecting the steamer and of landing the Hawalian President. The Federal officials maintained, however, that if Chalmers succeeded in boarding the Peru he would be detained on board all night, and until Dr. Rosenau should have inspected and passed the passengers in the morning.

J. C. CARTER'S MISSION. AID FOR THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS-ROY-ALISTS WANT "LIL" TO RETURN.

Honolulu, via San Francisco, Jan. 17.—It is currently rumored here that J. C. Carter, who left here on January 7, ostensibly for the purpose of

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assisting the anti-annexationists in Washington is their fight, carried a substantial letter of credit which is to be used in defraying the expenses of the native Hawaiian Commissioners, who are said to be in financial difficulties in the American capital. It is also said that Mr. Carter, who has influence with the ex-Queen, will attempt to convince Lilluokalani that she is merely wasting time by remaining in the United States, and that she could do more good for the cause she has espoused by returning home while the Hawaiian Legislature is the baggage of Mr. Dole and family without

in session.

The Royalists, having reached the conclusion that the United States Senate will do nothing for the ex-Queen in a financial way, are of the opinion that her best move would be to make an effort to induce the Hawalian Legislature to grant her a pension. Since Princess Kaiulani is in receipt of money from this Government, they assert that Liliuokalani can easily succeed in making a suitable arrangement.

HAWAHAN COMPETITION NOT FEARED. SECRETARY WILSON DISPOSES OF THE BEET-SUGAR ARGUMENT AGAINST ANNEXATION.

Washington, Jan. 17.-Replying to a resolution of inquiry Secretary Wilson to-day sent to the Senate a statement concerning the production of sugar in this country, and his opinion of the effect of the importation of Hawaiian sugar on the production of beet sugar in the United States. He gave the average importation of sugar to this country for the last seven years as \$101,575,293 worth, of which the Hawaiian importation was \$9,973,924. He concludes that Hawaii will not seriously compete with sugar producers in the United States, and says that "when the people of those islands come to consider the possibilities of coffee production, it will be found that they have a monopoly with which no State in the Union can interfere."

Mr. Wilson as a versess the opinion that Mr. Wilson also expresses the opinion that Hawaii would be a very profitable acquisition because of its fruits.

NO MAIL FOR DAWSON SINCE AUGUST.

A RACE FOR RICH PLACER CLAIMS. Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 17.-Dawson City has re-

ceived no regular mail since last August. Both American and Canadian miners there believe that

their governments have forgotten them, so far as mail facilities are concerned. Many of the miners have paid \$1 per letter at Dawson to have mail brought out to relatives and friends. Generally this has been carried through to the Sound cities, though one or two parties report that some of this mail was discarded by the carriers, and is to be found scattered along the upper Yukon and lakes.
With the thermometer 30 degrees below zero, a midnight race over thirty-five miles of rough mountain country in the heart of the Klondike has earned for George Graham, a Shelton logger, the prize of staking out overlooked and unregistered placer claims valued at \$200,600. Graham was at the Canadian Register's office on the afternoon of November 15, when a man rushed in and filed a claim on French Pete Creek, which adjoins the richest part of the Eldorado. He had discovered that in the rush to stake the Klondike district five claims on French Pete Creek had been overlooked. Graham hastened to locate the others, having given the tip to three of his friends. They were followed in a wild race by two hundred other miners, but succeeded in getting on the coveted ground first.

ground first.

A company of which J. J. Mackay, the Yukon freighter and the man who made the quickest trip ever made from Duwson to Dyea during this winter, is the head has been organized to run an express between this city and Duwson. The company will operate steamers on the lakes and on the White Horse Rapids to Duwson, using dog and horse trains in packing from Dyea. The first trip will be made on February 20.

Owing to the fact that the steamer came in NEW REGULATIONS FOR TUKON MINERS. Ottawa, Jan. 17.-Amended regulations governing placer mining along the Yukon River and its trib-utaries, including the Klondike, were adopted by

the Dominion Cabinet on Saturday. The most im-portant changes are covered by the following sum-"Honolulu, Jan. 9.-President Dole and his Every miner and employe of a miner will be reparty will start for Washington this evening by the steamship Peru. Mrs. Dole will accomfor which will be \$10; in the case of a company it will be \$50 or \$100, according to the amount of capital stock. A miner's license will confer a right to mine, fish, hunt and cut timber necessary for mining Provision will be made for obtaining miner's certificates at a number of the larger cities

> discoverers' claims, 500 feet. Every alternate ten claims will be reserved by the Government of Can-

Sub-aqueous mining leases will be issued in fivemile sections, with a fee of \$100 a mile a year and the usual royalty. The fee for recording and renewing mining claims will be \$15. Any number of miners, not less than five, situated more than one hundred miles distant from the office of a mining recorder, may appoint a recorder, who will record claims and within three months transfer the record and fees to the nearest mining recorder.

A royalty of 10 per cent on the gold mined will be levied and cliected by Government officers appointed for the purpose, but provision is made for the exemption on the annual product of any mining claim up to \$2,500 so that claims which do not produce more than \$2,500 a year will not be liable for royalty.

royalty. Provisions are made to prevent speculation in claims by throwing a claim which has not been worked for a certain number of days open to entry, unless reasonable cause is shown, and by providing that a record shall not be issued for more than one claim to any miner in the same locality.

COLLIERY DISASTER IN SILESIA.

FEAR THAT THIRTY-TWO MINERS HAVE PER-ISHED-THE MINE ON FIRE

Berlin, Jan. 17 .- A dispatch from Gleiwitz, Prussian Silesia, announces a colliery disaster at Za-borze. The Koenigin-Luise colliery caught fire yesterday, and of the fifteen men brought to the surface seven died. It is feared that twenty-five others, whose escape was cut off, have perished.

NATIVES CAPTURE A DERVISH POST. London, Jan. 17 .- A dispatch from Cairo says that a party of friendly natives has captured the Dervish post at Scarfich, taking ten prisoners and obtaining possession of quantities of supplies

U. S. CONSUL AT COLON DROWNED. Washington, Jan. 17.-Consul-General Gudger, at Panama, cabled the State Department to-day, announcing the drowning of William W. Ashby, United States Consul at Colon. No details were given. Ashby was appointed to office only a few

months ago, and had been well known in this city and in Virginia as a newspaper man connected

with Norfolk, Va., newspapers. A press dispatch stated that three others were drowned with him, but the State Depertment's cable contains no refer-ence to the other persons in the boat with him.

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